

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

CALM AFTER STORM.

The attempt to grow tobacco in England has resulted about as disastrously as the attempt to grow cotton did.

Ruler William is much interested in tobacco, and it is believed that Germany will hereafter pay much attention to her navy.

England, Mr. Tilden's expensive Hudson river residence, has been in the market for two years, with no buyer. It cost him \$25,000 a year to keep it up, and no one has been willing to follow suit.

Seventy-five miles an hour—or a mile forty-eight seconds—is the astounding rate of speed which has been attained by the "West Coast Express," of the London and Northwestern Railway, on its trip from the English to the Scotch metropolis.

How many persons in the United States, asks the *Argonaut*, know that the increase of the population in the Anti-slavery Republic during the last twenty-five years has been one hundred and thirty-one per cent., while ours has been only seventy-nine per cent.?

Kansas is anxious to annex the strip of land called "No Man's Land" adjoining the State. Not, the newspapers say, for treason purposes, but for protection, that and murderer who commits crime in Kansas makes a break for No Man's Land, where he is as safe as the murderer of old in the city of refuge.

Salt Island, which lies in the direct path of all transatlantic shipping bound for New York, is rapidly being washed away. The French hydrographic offices in Paris and Philadelphia have just been served with notice by the British government that one of the lighthouses had been ruined, and must be taken down and removed to a further inlet. At present the sea threatens to demolish the light and the tower.

The amazing gas well back of Canonsburg, Penn., is said to have the greatest natural gas pressure of any in the world. The gas looks like a solid piece of blue steel for some distance after it comes out of the pipe. Solid molten twelve feet thick surrounds the well to hold the cap on. When in drilling the gas was struck, tools and ropes weighing 2000 pounds were thrown out as though they were feathers.

A practical test of fire-proof, patent stiffened wire-lathing, was given recently in Philadelphia. A brick building twenty-four feet square was erected of two stories, in the common wood lathing which is generally used, in the idea and I proceeded to get ready. Then I took my choice of their uniforms. In the town there lived an old chap who kept fancy pigeons, and among them he had some trained carriers. The captain agreed that I should carry a couple of them with me and add them to my birds. They were to be trained to follow him in his coffin when I see you."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and you have a fair idea of him."

"Well, a stranger, about the worst I was ever in, and I've been in a good many, was somewhat in this way: I was with my company in Kentucky in '61 and the enemy were not far off getting ready.

We were encamped in a small town and the rebels were to attack us at once.

"I cooked his head quickly to the bone, and when he was done I told him to get up and answer my questions."

"When is this man to be buried?" I asked.

"Dishenin', boss. I've made his grave and was going to put him in his coffin when I see you."

"After a few more questions I found the grave in a little ways out of the line at a well known burying-ground, and burial was to take place at 10 a.m. It was now near 3. I had very little time to lose."

"Take your spade and dig a grave in that corner as fast as you can."

"The negro seized his spade and made like lightning. In a few minutes had dug a hole deep enough for my purpose. Then together we laid the dead soldier in his shallow grave, the negro doing all I had told him in terrible and awful events. After he had thrown back the earth and flattened it I started to walk around the spot, so that no signs of the digging would be observable.

The last and worst was yet to come. The negro was to make an attack on us at any time, and I will try to tell his story as nearly as his own words as possible. Picture to yourself a strong old man of sixty or thereabouts, with a rough face full of wrinkles, and a thin, bony body, and

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888

(Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.)

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 6th.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

Electoral Ticket.

FOR ELECTORAL—STATE AT LARGE:

A. M. WADELL, of New Haven.

DISTRICT ELECTORAL:

1st Dist.—G. H. C. Jr. of Beaufort,
2nd Dist.—J. H. E. WOODWARD, of Wilson,
3rd Dist.—CHAS. B. AYCOCK, of Wayne,
4th Dist.—ED. W. POUL of Johnston,
5th Dist.—JOHN H. DOBSON, of Wayne,
6th Dist.—S. C. PENDERSON, of Stanly,
7th Dist.—C. C. CALDWELL, of Iredell,
8th Dist.—THOS. M. VANCE, of Caldwell,
9th Dist.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL W. FOWLE, of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
THOMAS M. HOLT, of Alamance.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER,
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THEO. F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR,
GEO. W. SANDERLIN, of Wayne.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SYDNEY M. FINGER, of Catawba.

Judicial Ticket:

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT:
[To fill vacancy caused by death of Judge

ASHL.]

JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT:
[Under Amendment to the Constitution,]
JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Beaufort.

ALPHONSE J. AVERY, of Burke.

Congressional Ticket:

5th Dist.—J. T. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

Col. J. T. Morehead, Democratic Candidate for Congress and Hon. J. M. Brower, Republican candidate for Congress.

will address the people at the following times and places:

Prestonville, Stokes Co., Mon. Oct. 1.
Danbury, Stokes Co., Tues. Oct. 2.
Francisco, Stokes Co., Wed. Oct. 3.
Mt. Airy, Surry Co., Thur. Oct. 4.
Pine Ridge, Surry Co., Fri. Oct. 5.
Dobson, Surry Co., Sat. Oct. 6.
Siloam, Surry Co., Mon. Oct. 8.
Dalton, Stokes Co., Tues. Oct. 9.
Bethania, Forsyth Co., Wed. Oct. 10.
Winston, Forsyth Co., Thur. Oct. 11.
Kernersville, " Fri. Oct. 12.
Greensboro, Guilford Co., Sat. Oct. 13.
Shaw's Mill, Guilford Co., Mon. " 15.
Company Mills, " Tues. " 16.

The joint canvass between Messrs. Fowle and Dockery, closed last Saturday at Mooresville. An immense throng of people, including delegations from neighboring counties were present. Judge Fowle covered himself with glory and aroused an enthusiasm seldom witnessed. Col. Dockery also spoke well, but without the enthusiastic results of his competitor. The canvass was pleasant, and both candidates profited with the best personal feelings for each other.

—There are 1,200 farmers' Alliances in the State.

—Durham is to have another cotton factory.

—Robert Hayden, of Georgia, is managing editor of the Charlotte Chronicle.

—The old Libby Prison, in Richmond, was sold to W. P. Gray, of Cincinnati, for \$1,000.

—The trial of the principals in the McCoy-Batfield murders in Kentucky, has not yet commenced.

—Charles A. Percy made a successful trip through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls in a life boat of his own construction.

—The Tenth Annual Fair of the Colored North Carolina State Industrial Association was opened in Raleigh, Tuesday, by Gov. Scales.

—The West Virginia McCoys made a raid upon the Kentucky Hatfields, and were driven off with two men killed and two wounded.

—Gov. Scales has notified all persons from yellow fever infected districts in Florida and elsewhere not to take refuge in this State in future.

—The yellow fever is increasing in Jacksonville. There were 83 new cases reported on the 22d, and it is believed that all the cases are not reported.

—Gen. Terry, commander of the famous "Stonewall Brigade," of the Confederate army, was drowned while trying to cross a creek in Virginia, in a buggy.

—The Wilmington Morning Star completed its 21st year last Saturday. The Star is one of the best and most reliable papers in the South, and the oldest daily in the State. Long and prosperous life to it.

—Thirty-two new lawyers have been turned out by the Supreme Court. Among them the following: R. N. Hackett and F. G. Finley, Wilkes; A. D. Cowles, Iredell; V. E. Holcomb, Surry; J. T. Brittain, Guilford.

—A one-legged Confederate soldier of Alamance county, during the past season, made 47 ten fingered grain cradles and had no complaint except in one instance. That is doing well. His name is C. A. Tickles, and he lives near McLeansville.

State Fair.
The State Fair will begin Oct. 16 and last four days.

The list of entries will be fuller than ever.

There will be the largest show of fine horses ever made in the State.

The finest herds of cattle ever on exhibition will be there.

There will be more pens of fine hogs of more breeds than ever before.

The poultry will be a sight in itself. Will surprise professional breeders.

This has been a good fruit year and the exhibits will be in keeping with it.

The races will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The vote on Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote passing the Chinese exclusion bill was then taken. It resulted in the defeat of the motion—nays 21, yeas 20.

The bill stands passed, and goes to the President.

A bill was introduced to reduce letter postage to 1 cent.

The House amendments to the Senate bill concerning details of officers of the army and navy, to educational instructions were concurred in. The bill now goes to the President.

The House bill creating an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture, was then taken up, and postponed till Thursday.

In the House inquiries were instituted as to alleged misconduct of Sioux Indian Commissioners and whether the right of American Fishermen have been interfered with, and if so whether any retaliatory measures have been taken under Act of March, 1887.

Neither the Speaker or Mr. Mills attended the Democratic caucus on the night of the 18th. There is some excitement among the members over the prospect of an adjournment on the first of October. The sentiment is tending strongly toward an adjournment.

In the Senate on the 18th nothing of importance. Senator Stearns made a characteristic speech on the Fisheries bill.

In the House, the Postmaster General notified the House that no further legislation was necessary to prohibit the illegal distribution of public documents through the mails.

Barnes, of Georgia, introduced a bill offering a reward of \$100,000 for the discovery of the true cause of Joseph Hewes, the Signer. He served in the Revolution. His second wife was Mary Granberry. She was the mother of Judge Thurman. She was a native of Edenton. She was born in 1789, and died at Chillicothe, O., in 1857. She was half-sister to Wm. Allen, the famous Governor and Senator from Ohio, who was born in North Carolina. Judge Thurman was born on the 15th of November, 1813, at Lynchburg, Va., and was baptized by Bishop McKinney.

An Appeal From Florida.
To our Friends and fellow citizens of the United States:

We, authorized representatives of the citizens of Jacksonville, recognizing the fact that the epidemic has now reached such a stage that our own funds are insufficient, either to cope with the many cases of absolute necessity, for the engagement of nurses, or for numerous other demands upon us, and whereas, owing to the absence of all business, many of our most liberal citizens are unable to furnish further funds, we now think we are justified in accepting the many willing offers made from you. We therefore wish our fellow citizens of the United States to know that we will gratefully receive the aid they have offered, and that any contributions will be used for the benefit of those in need, where they will effect the greatest good.

Contributions may be forwarded to James M. Schumacher, president of the First National Bank and chairman of our Finance Committee; Neal Mitchell, president of Duval County Board of Health; D. T. Gerow, acting Mayor, and P. McQuade, acting president of the Citizens' Auxiliary Association.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation Committee to inquire into the relation of the United States with Great Britain and Canada.

Our citizens have expended many thousands of dollars of their means but we now recognize the fact that owing to business being practically dead, they will be no longer able to relieve the sick and needy.

The race will be standard. The Great Indian Ball Game will be played by a band of Cherokees.

Distinguished Speakers, meetings of Farmers, merry times and fun for all.

Railroad fare only one cent a mile.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution directing the Foreign Relation

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—See notice to debtors and creditors of estate of Leopold Evans.

See notice of dissolution of co-partnership existing between W. N. Garboen and L. N. Porter.

See notice of James T. Lineback, Amherst, of Gideon Grable.

See notice of John H. Sink, offering valuable property in Waughtown, for sale.

—Mr. J. A. Butler is on a business trip to Nebraska.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Pfohl are visiting Northern cities.

—Stokes County Democratic Convention meets October 2d.

—Many counterfeit five dollar certificates are said to be in circulation.

—The Quick of the Dead, a novel complete in Lippincott's Magazine, at Blum's.

—During the recent high water, the saw mill of S. J. Finch, on Abbott's Creek, was washed away.

—Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Rights and others, from Kernesville, were attending the Pearson meetings last week.

—The Methodists at Fulton, Davie county, have given W. L. Harris the contract for building a new church.

—A protracted meeting at Maple Springs, embracing Sunday, Sept. 26th, to which all denominations are invited.

—The Twin City Daily announces that Prof. W. A. Blair has sold out his interest in The Schoolteacher to Prof. H. S. Atkinson.

—GAMES, at and below cost at the SALEMBURG BOOKSTORE.

—A protracted meeting will commence at Friedland Moravian church on Sunday next. Also at New Friendship Baptist church.

—The proceeds of the recent festival of the ladies for the benefit of the Twin City Hospital, at the Belo House, amounted to about \$100.

—By a recent ruling of the post office department, sending duns or bills on postal cards is prohibited, and is punishable by a heavy fine.

—J. H. Lindsay has revived the Kernesville News, and will conduct the same from his Virginia home. W. S. Harmon, is business manager.

—We regret to learn that the tobacco barn of Rossell Rominger, in Arcadia township, Davidson county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

—The Pearson meetings continue to be very well attended, and will continue during the week. Mr. Pearson will go to Goldsboro, early October.

—Dr. Bedford Brown and wife, of Alexandria, Va., are visiting Mr. Willis E. Hall. Dr. Brown is a son of the late Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell county.

—We have just received a large lot of Bust's fresh Turnip Seed this year's crop. For sale at wholesale or retail by ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, July 12-13.

—The shooting affair in Fayetteville seems to have been much exaggerated. The negro who was shot did not die, nor was it proven that Mr. Sutts shot him.

—Miss Gertrude Jenkins, of this place, took down the speeches of Judge Fowle and Col. Dooley, in Salem Academy Chapel, and on Sunday he offered up a prayer at the close of the morning service in the Moravian church.

—The young ladies of Salem Female Academy attended the morning services yesterday.

—In an article on Western Journalism, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has a portrait and a sketch of Col. A. H. Belo, of the Galveston and Dallas (Texas) News. It is brief, but relates what pluck and energy can do if properly applied. Col. Belo is a native of this place and has many relatives and friends here who naturally feel a pride in his success.

—We learn from the Bethlehem Times that the following brethren were elected by the Northern Provincial Synod now in session at Bethlehem, Pa., as Bishops of the American Province of the United Brethren (Moravian) Church: Revs. H. T. Bachman, J. M. Levering and C. L. Reichen.

—The Daily says: On Saturday night, Mr. W. R. Vickers, proprietor of the Fountain hotel, instructed the barker to close up the hotel bar and never to open it again. Mr. Vickers has been a regular attendant at the Pearson meetings during the past week and says he cannot reconcile it to his conscience to sell liquor any longer.

—SUDDEN DEATH — The sudden death of James Rights, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Rights, of Hope, Ind., at Wichita, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 13th, resulting from a fall from a two story building, where he was putting on a tin roof, came like a shock upon the citizens of Hope, where Mr. Rights had grown up and was well known.

—Hope, Ind., News-Journal.

Laying the Corner-Stone.

The solemn and interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Moravian Sunday School Chapel, in the beautiful "Reservation" in west Winston, was observed on Sunday evening last in the presence of a large congregation. The exercises were in accordance with the ritual laid down in the Moravian Hymn Book, a copy of which had been printed for such occasions.

The services were opened with a hymn after which the "Te Deum Laudamus," was read by Rev. J. H. Clewell, followed by a hymn. The XCVI Psalm was read by Rev. L. B. Wurtschke. Dr. Rondthaler then delivered an address, which was responded to by Rev. H. A. Brown, of the Baptist church, Winston. Dr. Rondthaler then read the documents prepared for the corner-stone, which contained the names of the Teacher and Scholars of the local Moravian Sunday Schools, Provincial Board of Elders, Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation, Board of Elders of Salem church, Salem Boys' School Board, Principals, Teachers and Board of Trustees of Salem Female Academy, also a paper stating Rev. R. G. Pearson was holding meetings in the Methodist church, in Winston. The following books and papers were also placed in the box: Bible, Moravian Hymn Book, Moravian Text Book for 1888, Moravian, Daily, Sentinel, Republican, Press, and Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1888. These were announced as they were deposited in the stone and sealed. A hymn was then sung, after which Dr. Rondthaler said: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it;" the congregation responding: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth." He then took the corner-stone of this chapel to be here erected by the Moravian church of Salem, and to be set apart for the worship of the Triune God, agreeably to the ritual and usages of the Church of the United Brethren, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

He then struck the stone thrice with the hammer saying: "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen.

—The proceeds of the recent festival of the ladies for the benefit of the Twin City Hospital, at the Belo House, amounted to about \$100.

—By a recent ruling of the post office department, sending duns or bills on postal cards is prohibited, and is punishable by a heavy fine.

—J. H. Lindsay has revived the Kernesville News, and will conduct the same from his Virginia home. W. S. Harmon, is business manager.

—We regret to learn that the tobacco barn of Rossell Rominger, in Arcadia township, Davidson county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

—The Pearson meetings continue to be very well attended, and will continue during the week. Mr. Pearson will go to Goldsboro, early October.

—Dr. Bedford Brown and wife, of Alexandria, Va., are visiting Mr. Willis E. Hall. Dr. Brown is a son of the late Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell county.

—We have just received a large lot of Bust's fresh Turnip Seed this year's crop. For sale at wholesale or retail by ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, July 12-13.

—The shooting affair in Fayetteville seems to have been much exaggerated. The negro who was shot did not die, nor was it proven that Mr. Sutts shot him.

—Miss Gertrude Jenkins, of this place, took down the speeches of Judge Fowle and Col. Dooley, in Salem Academy Chapel, and on Sunday he offered up a prayer at the close of the morning service in the Moravian church.

—The young ladies of Salem Female Academy attended the morning services yesterday.

—In an article on Western Journalism, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has a portrait and a sketch of Col. A. H. Belo, of the Galveston and Dallas (Texas) News. It is brief, but relates what pluck and energy can do if properly applied. Col. Belo is a native of this place and has many relatives and friends here who naturally feel a pride in his success.

—We learn from the Bethlehem Times that the following brethren were elected by the Northern Provincial Synod now in session at Bethlehem, Pa., as Bishops of the American Province of the United Brethren (Moravian) Church: Revs. H. T. Bachman, J. M. Levering and C. L. Reichen.

—The Daily says: On Saturday night, Mr. W. R. Vickers, proprietor of the Fountain hotel, instructed the barker to close up the hotel bar and never to open it again. Mr. Vickers has been a regular attendant at the Pearson meetings during the past week and says he cannot reconcile it to his conscience to sell liquor any longer.

—SUDDEN DEATH — The sudden death of James Rights, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Rights, of Hope, Ind., at Wichita, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 13th, resulting from a fall from a two story building, where he was putting on a tin roof, came like a shock upon the citizens of Hope, where Mr. Rights had grown up and was well known.

—Hope, Ind., News-Journal.

Republican Convention.

A large number of Republicans met in the Court house on Saturday last to nominate candidate for Legislature and county officers. As usual there was much speaking, which finally resulted in the nomination of the following ticket: For Sheriff, Dr. M. E. Teague, of Waughtown; Register of Deeds, J. P. Stanton, of Winston; Treasurer, W. S. Linville; House of Representatives, John Reynolds, of Waughtown; Coroner, A. Fogle, of Salem; Surveyor, J. M. Jones.

The purpose of the above named action is to sell the lands of said deceased to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NORTH CAROLINA. In the Superior Court, Forsyth County.

James T. Lineback, Administrator of Gideon Grable, etc., defendant, Plaintiff.

—Grable — Grable — Grable, the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, defendants.

The purpose of the above named action is to sell the lands of said deceased to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

HAVING qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

Having given qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

Having given qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

Having given qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

Having given qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

Having given qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

Having given qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, U. S. HAUSER, Clerk of said Court at office, in Winston, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Sept. 27, 1888-6w.

NOTICE

Having given qualified as Administrator of all persons having claims against said deceased, I now call your attention to the same, and to the fact that the same are to be paid to the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, in the amount of \$100.00.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants (whose christian names are unknown) in the above entitled action, are not residents of this state, they are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth County, the 1st day of November, 1888, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action, or judgment will be rendered against them in default with the relief demanded in said complaint.

TORTURES IN JAPAN.

METHODS OF EXTRACTING CONFESSIONS FROM CRIMINALS.

A Dark Page in the History of the Mikado's Kingdom—Cruel Devices of the Japanese Inquisitors.

Since the fall of the old government and restoration of the Mikado as representative of the people, in 1868, Japan has so completely entertained the idea of progress, seeking the broad sunlight of civilization, that one must turn to any dark or cruel page of her history with a feeling of reluctance. Truly one of the lingering relics of barbarism was the use of various arrangements in the courts of justice. In 1878 it was freely reported that torture was applied to some of the soldiers of the Takebashi barracks, but it may fairly be understood that the mutineers of Takebashi were the last to be tortured. In 1878, an expression of opinion on the part of foreign officials in Japan hastened the abolition of the hateful practice at once and forever. But the purpose now in view is to glance at the old criminal law of Japan, and to briefly notice some of the tortures employed during examination of prisoners to provoke them into a confession of their crimes.

The most extreme of revolt and cruelty were the various applications of the fire torture, but for the victims some of them had the one advantage of being speedily terminated, and that is suffering. The hand, with hands and feet secured, was suspended, head downward, in a cage made of green bamboo. The cage was contrived to slowly revolve, the culprit being exposed to the fierce heat of a charcoal fire, which was frequently replenished by the executioner.

Often times, happily for the wretched sufferer, the fumes of the charcoal produced suffocation. Another fire torture was to compel the prisoner to stand upon a heated grating or grid, beneath which a fire was constantly kept burning. He was unable to leave the small enclosure, being compelled to stand by a strap, holding a lighted charcoal placed in the interior of a metal funnel was another description of the torture. The tube, containing the lighted charcoal, was securely bound within the grasp of the prisoner, and he was forced to stand during the entire time, until he was getting as good pay as other operators. He wrote to General Butler and asked if anything could be done. General Butler sent for the boy. The whole story was gone over.

"I take your case," said the noted lawyer. "Then I sent for the torturer. The boy was a boy in Lowell, Mass., the son of a poor man, who, a number of years ago, was run over by a railroad train, and with hands and feet secured, was suspended, head downward, in a cage made of green bamboo. The cage was contrived to slowly revolve, the culprit being exposed to the fierce heat of a charcoal fire, which was frequently replenished by the executioner."

Often times, happily for the wretched sufferer, the fumes of the charcoal produced suffocation. Another fire torture was to compel the prisoner to stand upon a heated grating or grid, beneath which a fire was constantly kept burning. He was unable to leave the small enclosure, being compelled to stand by a strap, holding a lighted charcoal placed in the interior of a metal funnel was another description of the torture. The tube, containing the lighted charcoal, was securely bound within the grasp of the prisoner, and he was forced to stand during the entire time, until he was getting as good pay as other operators. He wrote to General Butler and asked if anything could be done. General Butler sent for the boy. The whole story was gone over.

"I take your case," said the noted lawyer. "Then I sent for the torturer. The boy was a boy in Lowell, Mass., the son of a poor man, who, a number of years ago, was run over by a railroad train, and with hands and feet secured, was suspended, head downward, in a cage made of green bamboo. The cage was contrived to slowly revolve, the culprit being exposed to the fierce heat of a charcoal fire, which was frequently replenished by the executioner."

The steeple torture was usually the first cruelty practiced upon a prisoner. He was forced to prostrate himself, face downwards upon the apex of a sharp triangular-shaped block of hard wood, the front of his legs being exposed to the sharp edges. While securely held in this position heavy stones were placed upon the victim's thighs and were slowly added to increase the terrible torture until he became unconscious or signed a confession.

The boy torture was still more atrocious contrivance. Bound hand and foot, the culprit was forced into a strong box, about two feet square, having a covering made fit to the inside, and capable of being lowered or raised at will. Heavy weights were placed upon the box, these weights increasing as he was depressed, the lid, the poor wretch within the box was slowly crushed to death.

In using the water torture it was believed that the torment of thirst would induce a prisoner to confess his guilt. After several days of torture, the accused, without rice and water, the accused was shut in a room where he could see and hear the dropping of water on all sides, but out of his reach. The cravings and sufferings became fearful under the agony, often approaching the bounds of insanity.

The duration of sleep was effected by placing the criminal upon a bed, or mat, or such a small stream of water was continually flowing. Attendants were in readiness, and at the slightest indication of slumber they would rouse their victim by rifle butts, beatings, or the application of fire to his body.

The treatment rendered keep impossible, the poor wretch's mind became disordered under the torture and oftentimes led him a raving maniac.

The old style of trial in Japan includes only the secretaries, the judge, the public prosecutor, the torturer and the accused. The latter was taken into the examination room securely bound, and was forced to kneel during the investigation of his case. If he persisted in remaining mute, or appeared to equivocate in his reply to the questions addressed to him, the "investigation" was used simply to inflict punishment, and was permitted to be inflicted during these preliminary investigations, and a judge causing the application of torture to innocent persons, or to those of very advanced years, was himself liable to punishment.

There were some of the inhuman methods of torturing prisoners in Japan practiced certainly within a score of years, and less—not a few of the death sentences described, excepting the most atrocious tortures, the present writer has actually witnessed.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Gossip With an Optician.

"You wish to know whether all my customers are really near-sighted?" said an optician to a New York *Telegraph* reporter. "Of course they are." With the exception of dudles, who consider an eyeglass as essential to their general appearance, it is the few wear glasses who are not short-sighted.

"Yet more men and women wear glasses now than in form 10 years."

"Quite true, for Americans," have learned to use their eyes with discretion. Taking into consideration our increase of population, the proportion of near-sightedness is not great. Frequently, when children complained that it hurt their eyes to read and study, well-meaning but inexperienced mothers either believed that they were trying to avoid going to school, or supposed that they had caught cold, and immediately advised the use of eyeglasses or gave them medicine. They go to no doubt, that eyeglasses are hereditary.

"Near-sighted eyes are elongated; as they grow older the eyes flatten and the sight becomes stronger, if proper care has been taken in the use of suitable glasses." This is the opinion of a party of near-sighted persons have high, fair, or grayish blue eyes. Possibly the lighter colors indicate greater visual strength. The Germans are a blue-eyed race. You would be surprised to see the number of German students in the universities who wear glasses. Pondering over their books at night, the student's eyes of near-sighted persons have high, fair, or grayish blue eyes. Possibly the lighter colors indicate greater visual strength. The Germans are a blue-eyed race.

You would be surprised to see the number of German students in the universities who wear glasses. Pondering over their books at night, the student's eyes of near-sighted persons have high, fair, or grayish blue eyes. Possibly the lighter colors indicate greater visual strength. The Germans are a blue-eyed race.

In a A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."

France's Umbrella Trade.

In A.D., 1878, there dwelt in the city of Paris 115 umbrella makers, and the total annual umbrella trade of France amounted to \$1,100,000. Now there are in Paris alone 192 manufacturers who export umbrellas to all parts of the world. Their eyes must have previously weakened them sooner than the dark ones. Sewing also strains the eyes as much as reading. In fact, it is the case with any fine work. Look at my clerks, for instance. Most of them who have been compelled to wear glasses, for instance, in my employ a number of years, are compelled to wear glasses."